SJS 44 (Rev. 12/07, NJ 5/08)

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE REVERSE OF THE FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS			_	DEFENDAN	Te				···	
DALE L. ROYSTER										
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(b) County of Resident	ce of First Listed Plaintiff			County of Residence of First Listed Defendant						
			 [County of Resider	nce of F	irst Listed	d Defendant		 _	
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30 E. Butler Pike]	Attorneys (If Known))					
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Case 2:11-cv-00921-JCJ Document 1 Filed 02/07/11 Page 2 of 14 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA — DESIGNATION FORM to be assignment to appropriate calendar.	used by counsel to indicate the category of the case for the purpose of
Address of Plaintiff: 18541 Vincennes St. Apt 315	Northridge CA 91324
Address of Defendant: 507 Prudentral Road Mor	Sham PA 19044
Place of Accident, Incident or Transaction:	,
(Use Reverse Side For Ad	disional Space)
Does this civil action involve a nongovernmental corporate party with any parent corporation and	any publicly held corporation owning 10% or more of its stock?
(Attach two copies of the Disclosure Statement Form in accordance with Fed.R.Civ.P. 7.1(a))	Yes No.
Does this case involve multidistrict litigation possibilities?	Yeso No
RELATED CASE, IF ANY: Case Number: Judge	_ Date Terminated:
Civil cases are deemed related when yes is answered to any of the following questions:	
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4. Is this case a second or successive habeas corpus, social security appeal, or pro se civil rights	case filed by the same individual?
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2. □ FELA	2. Airplane Personal Injury
3. □ Jones Act-Personal Injury	3. □ Assault, Defamation
4. □ Antitrust	4. □ Marine Personal Injury
5. □ Patent	5. Motor Vehicle Personal Injury
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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

CASE MANAGEMENT TRACK DESIGNATION FORM

Dale L. Koyst	er	:	CIVIL ACTION		
v.		:			
NCO Financial S	systems, Inc.	:	NO.		
In accordance with the Civil Justice Expense and Delay Reduction Plan of this court, counsel for plaintiff shall complete a Case Management Track Designation Form in all civil cases at the time of filing the complaint and serve a copy on all defendants. (See § 1:03 of the plan set forth on the reverse side of this form.) In the event that a defendant does not agree with the plaintiff regarding said designation, that defendant shall, with its first appearance, submit to the clerk of court and serve on the plaintiff and all other parties, a Case Management Track Designation Form specifying the track to which that defendant believes the case should be assigned.					
SELECT ONE OF THE I	OLLOWING CA	SE MANAGEN	MENT TRACKS:		
(a) Habeas Corpus - Cases	brought under 28	U.S.C. § 2241 t	hrough § 2255.	()	
(b) Social Security - Cases requesting review of a decision of the Secretary of Health and Human Services denying plaintiff Social Security Benefits.					
(c) Arbitration - Cases required to be designated for arbitration under Local Civil Rule 53.2. ()					
(d) Asbestos – Cases involving claims for personal injury or property damage from exposure to asbestos.					
(e) Special Management – Cases that do not fall into tracks (a) through (d) that are commonly referred to as complex and that need special or intense management by the court. (See reverse side of this form for a detailed explanation of special management cases.)					
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(Civ. 660) 10/02

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

DALE L. ROYSTER,)		
. Plaintiff			
v.	Case No.:		
NCO FINANCIAL SYSTEMS, INC., Defendant	COMPLAINT AND DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL		

COMPLAINT

DALE L. ROYSTER ("Plaintiff"), by his attorneys, KIMMEL & SILVERMAN, P.C., alleges the following against NCO FINANCIAL SYSTEMS, INC. ("Defendant"):

INTRODUCTION

Plaintiff's Complaint is based on the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, 15
 U.S.C. § 1692 et seq. ("FDCPA") and the Rosenthal Fair Debt Collection Practices Act Cal.
 Civ. Code §§1788-1788.32 et seq. ("RFDCPA").

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

2. Jurisdiction of this court arises pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(d), which states that such actions may be brought and heard before "any appropriate United States district court without regard to the amount in controversy," and 28 U.S.C. § 1331 grants this court original jurisdiction of all civil actions arising under the laws of the United States.

- 3. Defendant conducts business and has an office in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and therefore, personal jurisdiction is established.
 - 4. Venue is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1).
 - 5. Declaratory relief is available pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202.

PARTIES

- 6. Plaintiff is a natural person residing in Los Angeles, California, 91324.
- 7. Plaintiff is a "consumer" as that term is defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(3).
- 8. Defendant is a national debt collection company with corporate headquarters located at 507 Prudential Road in Horsham, Pennsylvania, 19044.
- 9. Defendant is a "debt collector" as that term is defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(6), and repeatedly contacted Plaintiff in an attempt to collect a debt.
- 10. Defendant acted through its agents, employees, officers, members, directors, heirs, successors, assigns, principals, trustees, sureties, subrogees, representatives, and insurers.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

11. The Fair Debt Collection Practices Act ("FDCPA") is a comprehensive statute, which prohibits a catalog of activities in connection with the collection of debts by third parties.

See 15 U.S.C. § 1692 et seq. The FDCPA imposes civil liability on any person or entity that violates its provisions, and establishes general standards of debt collector conduct, defines abuse, and provides for specific consumer rights. 15 U.S.C. § 1692k. The operative provisions of the FDCPA declare certain rights to be provided to or claimed by debtors, forbid deceitful and

 misleading practices, prohibit harassing and abusive tactics, and proscribe unfair or unconscionable conduct, both generally and in a specific list of disapproved practices.

- 12. In particular, the FDCPA broadly enumerates several practices considered contrary to its stated purpose, and forbids debt collectors from taking such action. The substantive heart of the FDCPA lies in three broad prohibitions. First, a "debt collector may not engage in any conduct the natural consequence of which is to harass, oppress, or abuse any person in connection with the collection of a debt." 15 U.S.C. § 1692d. Second, a "debt collector may not use any false, deceptive, or misleading representation or means in connection with the collection of any debt." 15 U.S.C. § 1692e. And third, a "debt collector may not use unfair or unconscionable means to collect or attempt to collect any debt." 15 U.S.C. § 1692f. The FDCPA is designed to protect consumers from unscrupulous collectors, whether or not there exists a valid debt, broadly prohibits unfair or unconscionable collection methods, conduct which harasses, oppresses or abuses any debtor, and any false, deceptive or misleading statements in connection with the collection of a debt.
- 13. In enacting the FDCPA, the United States Congress found that "[t]here is abundant evidence of the use of abusive, deceptive, and unfair debt collection practices by many debt collectors," which "contribute to the number of personal bankruptcies, to marital instability, to the loss of jobs, and to invasions of individual privacy." 15 U.S.C. § 1692a. Congress additionally found existing laws and procedures for redressing debt collection injuries to be inadequate to protect consumers. 15 U.S.C. § 1692b.
- 14. Congress enacted the FDCPA to regulate the collection of consumer debts by debt collectors. The express purposes of the FDCPA are to "eliminate abusive debt collection practices by debt collectors, to insure that debt collectors who refrain from using abusive debt

collection practices are not competitively disadvantaged, and to promote consistent State action to protect consumers against debt collection abuses." 15 U.S.C. § 1692e.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

- 15. At all times relevant, Plaintiff was an individual residing within the State of California.
- 16. Under information and belief at all relevant times Defendant conducted business in the State of California.
- 17. At all relevant times, Defendant was attempting to collect an alleged consumer debt from Plaintiff.
- 18. The alleged debt at issue arose out of transactions, which were primarily for personal, family, or household purposes.
- 19. Beginning on or around May 15, 2010 and continuing until August 2010, Defendant and its employees engaged in debt collection activities seeking payment from Plaintiff for an alleged student loan.
- 20. Defendant and its employee identified as "Christopher Oaks", harassed Plaintiff in an attempt to collect the alleged debt.
- 21. Defendant and its employees harassed Plaintiff by making continuous calls to his home telephone number, cellular telephone number and work telephone number.
- 22. Plaintiff received telephone calls and voice messages from Defendant on a number of occasions from the following phone number (800) 448-9570. The undersigned has confirmed that the number belongs to Defendant.
 - 23. Defendant placed repeated calls to Plaintiff's cellular phone almost every day,

causing Plaintiff to receive, at times, more than two (2) collection calls a day and at times, more than ten (10) collection calls a week.

- 24. Defendant called Plaintiff's employer on a number of occasions including but not limited to, May 10, 2010, June 11, 2010 and July 14, 2010.
- 25. Defendant also called Plaintiff's parents on a number of occasions including but not limited to, May 15, 2010, and May 20, 2010.
- 26. Defendant informed both Plaintiff's parents and employer that it was a debt collector looking for Plaintiff and Defendant would be calling them back.
 - 27. Defendant asked Plaintiff's employer for Plaintiff's work schedule.
- 28. Each time Plaintiff has spoken with Defendant he has verbally disputed the amount of debt and the fees associated with it.
- 29. On July 30, 2010, Defendant called Plaintiff and during the course of the conversation said to Plaintiff "as we speak I am adding another \$10,000.00 to your debt."
- 30. On August 11, 2010, Defendant once again contact Plaintiff via the telephone and threatened to call Plaintiff's employer in order to garnish Plaintiff's wages if he did not start paying \$100.00 a month.
- 31. During the phone call Defendant became arrogant, loud and bullied Plaintiff in the manner with which he spoke to him.
- 32. Despite threats to the contrary, Defendant has not filed a lawsuit or taken other legal action against Plaintiff, thereby indicating it did not intend to take the action previously threatened.
- 33. After the initial contact with Defendant in May of 2010, Plaintiff has still not received a letter notifying him of his rights and privileges under the law, specifically the right to

dispute and/or seek validation for the alleged debt.

- 34. Upon information and belief, Defendant sought to collect a debt from Plaintiff despite the fact that it had no knowledge of its validity.
- 35. Defendant's actions in attempting to collect the alleged debt were harassing, abusive and highly deceptive.

CONSTRUCTION OF APPLICABLE LAW

- 36. The FDCPA is a strict liability statute. <u>Taylor v. Perrin, Landry, deLaunay & Durand</u>, 103 F.3d 1232 (5th Cir. 1997). "Because the Act imposes strict liability, a consumer need not show intentional conduct by the debt collector to be entitled to damages." <u>Russell v. Equifax A.R.S.</u>, 74 F. 3d 30 (2d Cir. 1996); <u>see also Gearing v. Check Brokerage Corp.</u>, 233 F.3d 469 (7th Cir. 2000) (holding unintentional misrepresentation of debt collector's legal status violated FDCPA); <u>Clomon v. Jackson</u>, 988 F. 2d 1314 (2d Cir. 1993).
- 37. The FDCPA is a remedial statute, and therefore must be construed liberally in favor of the debtor. Sprinkle v. SB&C Ltd., 472 F. Supp. 2d 1235 (W.D. Wash. 2006). The remedial nature of the FDCPA requires that courts interpret it liberally. Clark v. Capital Credit & Collection Services. Inc., 460 F. 3d 1162 (9th Cir. 2006). "Because the FDCPA, like the Truth in Lending Act (TILA) 15 U.S.C §1601 et seq., is a remedial statute, it should be construed liberally in favor of the consumer." Johnson v. Riddle, 305 F. 3d 1107 (10th Cir. 2002).
- 38. The FDCPA is to be interpreted in accordance with the "least sophisticated" consumer standard. See Jeter v. Credit Bureau, Inc., 760 F.2d 1168 (11th Cir. 1985); Graziano v. Harrison, 950 F. 2d 107 (3rd Cir. 1991); Swanson v. Southern Oregon Credit Service, Inc.,

869 F.2d 1222 (9th Cir. 1988). The FDCPA was not "made for the protection of experts, but for the public - that vast multitude which includes the ignorant, the unthinking, and the credulous, and the fact that a false statement may be obviously false to those who are trained and experienced does not change its character, nor take away its power to deceive others less experienced." Id. The least sophisticated consumer standard serves a dual purpose in that it ensures protection of all consumers, even naive and trusting, against deceptive collection practices, and protects collectors against liability for bizarre or idiosyncratic interpretations of collection notices. Clomon, 988 F. 2d at 1318.

COUNT I DEFENDANT VIOLATED THE FAIR DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES ACT

- 39. In its actions to collect a disputed debt, Defendant violated the FDCPA in one or more of the following ways:
 - a. Defendant violated of the FDCPA generally;
 - b. Defendant violated § 1692b(2) of the FDCPA by stating the Plaintiff owed a debt to another person, specifically his employer and parents;
 - c. Defendant violated § 1692b(3) of the FDCPA by communicating with Plaintiff's employer and parents more than once about a debt alleged to be owed by Plaintiff;
 - d. Defendant violated § 1692c(b) of the FDCPA by communicating with Plaintiff's employer and parents about a debt alleged to be owed by Plaintiff without Plaintiff's prior consent;
 - e. Defendant violated § 1692d of the FDCPA by harassing Plaintiff in

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connection with the collection of an alleged debt;

- f. Defendant violated § 1692d(5) of the FDCPA, when it caused the Plaintiff's telephone to ring repeatedly or continuously with the intent to harass, annoy or abuse Plaintiff;
- g. Defendant violated § 1692e of the FDCPA by using false, deceptive, or misleading representations or means in connection with the collection of a debt;
- h. Defendant violated § 1692e(5) of the FDCPA by threatening to take action that cannot legally be taken or that is not intended to be taken;
- Defendant violated § 1692e(10) of the FDCPA by using false representations or deceptive means to collect or attempt to collect a debt;
- j. Defendant violated § 1692f of the FDCPA by using unfair and unconscionable means with Plaintiff to collect or attempt to collect a debt;
- k. Defendant violated § 1692g of the FDCPA by failing to send written notification, within five (5) days after its initial communication with Plaintiff, advising Plaintiff of her rights to dispute the debt or request verification of the debt;
- Defendant acted in an otherwise deceptive, unfair and unconscionable manner and failed to comply with the FDCPA.

COUNT II VIOLATION OF THE ROSENTHAL FAIR DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES ACT §§ 1788-1788.32 (RFDCPA)

- Plaintiff incorporates by reference all of the above paragraphs of this Complaint 43. as though fully stated herein.
- The Rosenthal Fair Debt Collection Practices Act ("RFDCPA"), Cal. Civ. Code 44. §§1788-1788.32 et seq., prohibits debt collectors from engaging in unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the collection of consumer debts and to require debtors to act fairly in entering into and honoring such debts. See Cal. Civil Code § 1788.1(b).
- Plaintiff avers that Defendant performed debt collection activities in an attempt to 45. collect a debt allegedly owed to it.
- In those instances where Defendant preformed debt collection activities, 46. Defendant's conduct violated the RFDCPA.
 - Plaintiff is a "person" as that term is defined in Cal. Civ. Code § 1788.2(g). 47.
 - Plaintiff is a "debtor" as that term is defined in Cal. Civ. Code § 1788.2(h). 48.
- Defendant is a "debt collector" as that term is defined in Cal. Civ. Code § 49. 1788.2(c).
- Defendant's conduct violated the RFDCPA in multiple ways, including but not 50. limited to:
 - a. Causing Plaintiff's telephone to ring repeatedly in connection with the collection of a debt in violation of Cal. Civ. Code § 1788.11(d);
 - b. Communicating, by telephone or in person, with the debtor with such frequency as to be unreasonable and to constitute an harassment to the debtor under the circumstances in violation of Cal. Civ. Code §

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1788.11(e);

- c. Communicating with the debtor's employer regarding the debtor's consumer debt unless such a communication is necessary to the collection of the debt, or unless the debtor or his attorney has consented in writing to such communication. A communication is necessary to the collection of the debt only if it is made for the purposes of verifying the debtor's employment, locating the debtor...One communication solely for the purpose of verifying the debtor's employment may be oral without prior written contact in violation of Cal. Civ. Code § 1788.12(a).
- d. Communicating information regarding a consumer debt to any member of the debtor's family, other than the debtor's spouse of the parents or guardians of the debtor who is either a minor or who resides in the same household with such parent or guardian, prior to obtaining a judgment against the debtor, except where the purpose of the communication is to locate the debtor in violation of Cal. Civ. Code § 1788.12(b).
- As a result of Defendant's violations of the RFDCPA, Plaintiff is entitled to any 51. actual damages pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code § 1788.30(a); statutory damages for a knowing or willful violation in the amount up to \$1,000.00 pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code § 1788.30(b); and reasonable attorney's fees and costs pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code § 1788.30(c) from Defendant.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, DALE ROYSTER, respectfully pray for a judgment as follows:

- a. All actual compensatory damages suffered pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(a)(1);
- b. Statutory damages of \$1,000.00 for the violation of the FDCPA pursuant to
 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(a)(2)(A);
- c. Statutory damages of \$1,000.00, pursuant to California Civil Code § 1788.30(b);
- d. All reasonable attorneys' fees, witness fees, court costs and other litigation costs incurred by Plaintiff pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1693k(a)(3) and California Civil Code§ 1788.30(c); and
- e. Any other relief deemed appropriate by this Honorable Court.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that Plaintiff, DALE L. ROYSTER, demands a jury trial in this case.

DATED: 2-4-11

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

KIMMEL & SILVERMAN, P.C.

By:

Craig Thor Kimmel
Attorney ID # 57100
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Ambler, PA 19002

Phone: (215) 540-8888 Fax: (877) 788-2864

Email: kimmel@creditlaw.com